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LABOR DAY ADDRESS
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PROGRAM OF SEAMEN'S UNION
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OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

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Labor Council Directory
Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p.m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p.m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p.m. Headquarters telephone —Market 56. (Please notify Clarion of any change.)

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay. Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple. Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero. Auto and Carriage Painters—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 200 Guerrero. Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meet Tuesdays, 8 p.m., 108 Valencia. Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Monday, 60 Market, Sec., Robert Berry, 1059 56th St., Oakland. Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple. Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia. Barbers No. 148—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia. Brewery Wagon Drivers—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple. Bill Posters—B. Brundage, Sec., 505 Potrero Ave. Blacksmiths and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple. Boilermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple. Bookbinders—Office, room 804, 693 Mission Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple. Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple. Boxmakers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays. Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple. Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple. Butchers No. 508—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Masonic Hall, Third and Newcomb Sts. Cemetery Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.

Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Economy Hall, 143 Alblon Ave. Chauffeurs—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia. Commercial Telegraphers—420 Clunie Bldg. Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursdays at 8:30 p.m., 3rd Thursday at 2:30 p.m., 1164 Market. Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple. Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple. Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell. Draftsmen No. 11—Sec., Ivan Flamm, 3400 Anza. Meet 1st Wednesday, Labor Temple. Dredgers No. 898—Meet 1st and 3rd Sundays, 105 Market. Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 112 Valencia. Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero. Electrical Workers 537, Cable Splicers. Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Elevator Constructors and Operators—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero. Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Building. Meet 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason. Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meet 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall. Ferryboatmen's Union—219 Bacon Building, Oakland. Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple. Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple. Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st Thursday at 5:15 p.m., 3rd Thursday at 8 p.m., Labor Temple. Glove Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple. Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple. Hatteis No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 178 Flood Ave. Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple. Iron, Steel and Tin Workers—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday, Metropolitan Hall, So. S. F. Janitors No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple. Jewelry Workers No. 36—44 Page. Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—1212 Market. Label Section—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2925. Labor Council—Meets Fridays, Labor Temple. Laundry Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

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LABOR CLARION

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Labor Day Address of Hon. Frank T. Deasy



It is with no ordinary pleasure that I speak before this good and progressive body of workmen, craftsmen, journeymen, apprentices—in a word, "wage-earners."

We live in an era of vast improvement and amazing mechanical achievement. In a word, America is in an age of material economy. When I pause to reflect that the bone and sinew, the muscles and flesh of the craftsman, of those who labor with the sweat of their brow, have intelligently designed and physically constructed the mechanical wonders of our age, I feel more significantly honored than were I summoned to orate before kings and princes; yes, even before the Congress of the United States. I am confronting the workers in the economic division of society, and with this conviction and feeling I am necessarily overawed in the wholesome atmosphere of those who create and construct and subsist by the labor of their hands. And akin with the extraordinary mechanical and material improvement of the age is the great spirit of improvement that has seized so strongly upon those who live by the sweat of their brow.

Labor unionism having been concerned and reared in the fields, spheres and marts of toil, and having been indispensably bound together in the social division of producers, amassing its natural membership irrespective of race, color and creed, exists as a hemmed in nation, with serious objections to be met, attacks to be disarmed and rash efforts to be crushed. As the olive tree of Lebanon came before the fruit, so came labor before capital; and as life could not exist without the chemical rays of the sun, so capital could not exist without the creating hand of labor. In the world history of achievement and amassment, labor primarily deserves first consideration. And as the science of economics recognizes the division of the commercial world into production and wealth, capital and wealth must contain and represent the fruits of production as the moon represents and contains the light of the sun. As this great division of the commercial world into producer and container has its distinguishable respective members, the toiler and amasser, who are just humans of this earth, of human passion and prejudice, it behooves labor for herself to bring to her fold the genius of intelligent organization, organization founded upon truth, love of God and respect of country and Christian respect of fellow men.

Trade unionism is intelligent organization, founded upon the truth, respect of country, love of God and charity to fellow men. It has come to its maturity out of its long years of struggle and experience and stands today demanding of the entire world trust and confidence.

From the inception of the Christian Era the slogan of the Christian world has been the elevation of society upon the Christian principle of the equality of man, and when this principle permeated the Roman Empire, a nation founded upon a race of slaves, these slaves who produced and builded Rome, and that mighty empire of the world refused to recognize the equality of man, it was razed to the ground and obliterated from the face of the earth. And with an eye of retrospect it can truthfully be said in a phrase, that the all accomplishment of labor unionism is the elevation of the labor class. By that I do not understand that he is to be lifted beyond the

necessity of labor, not that labor will demand a series of improvements that will release man from daily toil, take the spade and ax from his hand and make life a holiday. No, we are all subjected by God to the physical conditions of the world and labor alone can keep us alive. Man obtains his greatest moral and mental growth in the struggle with the obstacles of the physical world. Labor alone produces healthy minds, perseverance and endurance. What contemptible people we would be if we were lifted above physical laws and removed from want, hunger and thirst. What despicable drones we would be if, like the birds of the field who labor not, neither do they sow, we were given divine exuberance of free cultivated vegetation, if every want was anticipated for us and laid in our lap and nature offered no resistance to challenge our reason, our strength and our skill. Man owes the strength of his will, the development of his great analytical reasoning faculties, the robustness of his body and his life of morality and virtue to the labor and business of conquest of nature's seemingly insurmountable obstacles. How excellent is divine wisdom, laying out a path of human life through a thicket of physical difficulty, and how supernatural is man metamorphosed in the crucible of effort. It is by the rough road of effort that man perseveres, and by resistance that man accomplishes, and in the light of accomplishment that man has perfected himself in mind, body and soul. And as the self-perfected man is godlike, resplendent and eternal of nature, so the man of licentiousness and ease is the most despicable in the criminal world.

The qualities of endurance, perseverance and power of will are really eternal and raise men above the physical decay of the earth, and can only be obtained in the earthly pains of struggle and effort. Manual labor has been destined to be man's only school for self perfection, and the hard school masters of effort, suffering and privation perfect man with a stern hand and hard rod.

If we do not toil with our hands, we must toil and labor in some other manner. What we call assistance is not worthy of the dignity of man. As we look over the condition of the primeval world, chaotic, unconquered in its power of mountain, ocean and stream, uncultivated, unmined, unexplored, and see it today subdued by the hand of labor, the ocean subdued, space conquered by aerial navigation, the earth overspread with fruitfulness and beauty, and matter wrought into innumerable forms, structures of comfort and ornament, we know that the divine relegation of man to toil and labor has perfected him to the height of accomplishment.

What can be said of the poor creature that has not learned to work, wafted in the lap of luxury, and dependent, an adherent to dissipation in his idleness and ease, a mere writhing piece of yeast with no toil to develop his powers. He rolls in his own state of condemnation.

Though man should not be released from labor, still he should labor only in just proportion. An excess of labor is man's destruction. Man may become a slave to labor and be degraded, rather than improved. His various nature demands relaxation. He possesses heart, mind, imagination and taste, as well as muscles and bones, and these must be developed. Study, meditation, relaxation and society must be mixed with its physical toils. He must

give reasonable hours to labor and reasonable hours to mental attainment, to a beholding of the beauties of the physical world. Unfortunately, civilization, and particularly the economic capitalistic class, purposely fail to appreciate this idea, and if appreciating it, deny it. The economic world, bent upon the increase of production and amassment, has sought to increase and lengthen labor. Its great principle, the division of labor, is designed to dwarf the mind of the laborer by confining the activity of the individual to a narrow range, to a few details, such as the pulling of a rope, the nailing of a board and the amalgamating of joints. It has sought to create a human automaton, a mechanical man working with flesh, muscle and bone, with mind dormant. It would seek, upon its theory of economic production, to prevent the man thinking as the worker. The perfect state of production is the state of labor, the laborer being the man thinking. The imperfect state of labor, called the economic state, is the production by the flesh and blood automaton. Unfortunately, man's soul is subject to dollars. Does not the minister in the pulpit become a talking machine, not a man thinking? Does not the attorney and the judge become a statute book, a quoter of decisions and not a professional man thinking? Does not the mechanic become a machine? Does not the modern literary man become the memorizer and repeater of gems and excerpts from the books of dead men and not the literary creator, a man thinking? And do we not become the adherents to some spontaneous creed or teaching and stand forward to become martyrs to its purpose and not representatives as men thinking.

The labor which shortens life, stints the intellect and saps the health must be modified. We are placed in a material creation not to be slaves but masters, and make it minister to our highest powers, and as no part of the physical world, the sun, moon and stars, clouds, seasons, mountains, rivers or great expanse of earth, serves or even tends to make men slaves, by what right and under what principle should one body of men who are in fact not owners of any part of this physical world make another part slaves. Yet, before the Clayton Act of 1914 the interest of corporate power, with the aid of judicial interpretation, regarded the labor of a human being as a commodity and article of commerce.

The Sherman Anti-Trust Act, in its passage, was unalterably intended to protect human beings from the power of soulless corporations and trusts. It was an act intended to breathe into the carcass of dead, though powerful corporations, a soul of charity. Yet courts by interpretation perverted

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that law, perverted it so illogically and in ill consideration of a human being of the hand of God, as to make it apply to the human labor power of the laborer himself. By perversion of interpretation the law court said that the steel worker was no different from the steel rail which he produced; the carpenter, the hammer he uses. If it is true, as evolution categorically claims, that from the slimy, putrid, tropical waters of the Pleiocene period of the earth's history, slime, self-evolved into fish, fish into amphibian, amphibian into mammal, and monkey to man, surely the first savage with his hazy dawn of reason who shaped the first tree branch into a club of protection, would not in his hazy sensibility regard himself merely as a product with his club, his first production. Would the courts say that the supernatural Shakespeare, a member of the hostler's union, who held the horses of patrons outside the theatres of London, was simply a commodity equal to the horses, or that the divine Nazarene, who taught that man is endowed with a soul and free will and is created to the image and likeness of God, in trudging with his cross to the heights of Calvary, was merely a commodity equal to his cross, or that Washington, who fought for independence upon the principle that all men are created equal, and that government was created amongst men and derives its just powers from the consent of the governed, was merely a commodity equal to the horse on which he rode forth from Valley Forge, or that the great emancipator, Abraham Lincoln, who broke the chain shackles of the slave, was merely a material commodity equal to the chains that bound the slaves, yet it required after the resolution of grievances presented by labor, the Congressional Clayton Act of 1914 to state that labor of a human being as such is not a commodity or article of commerce.

To return again to the elevation of the labor class. It is not an outward change of condition, a release of labor. It is not political power, for while labor should unite their vote to bend the administration of government to their needs and interest, they should learn that to govern themselves and not others is true glory. Office is not dignity. To serve true love of principle and not to rule is Christian greatness. Politics, indeed, regarded as a science of government to accomplish the pursuit of true good for the community is a noble sphere of thought and action, but politics in its ordinary and common sense, considered as the plane of a subtle game and tactics to obtain power and emoluments of office in the seething struggle of political dissension for the elevation of one body of men above the other is paltry and debasing. I hope never to see the Labor Party seek to obtain political power as a class merely for power's sake. All classes of society should be represented in government and be equally protected by it. Labor must be ever vitally alert to avoid the dangers of partisan politics and never commit itself to be absorbed by any of the purely political parties of the country, for labor is as enduring and permanent as production and industry in the commercial world, while political parties are ever being created, ever dying, ever becoming schismatic and changeable. Economic action is in decided contrast to political action. As President Gompers has said, "Political jugglery must be kept from industrial affairs of our people." However, there can be no cessation of non-partisan political activity. Legislation in the interest of labor is firstly essential in ever-increasing political action. This non-partisan policy may be logically maintained both in support of individuals and representatives in national and state legislatures, provided it is not guided and subject to political parties and is in support of those who have a real insight into the needs of the people. Labor must be non-partisan to any political power or group and partisan only to the principle of freedom, justice and democracy. Labor's sole policy is to make the government

what it was constitutionally intended to be, the people's own instrument of service. Congress is more important than the executives and is bound to grow as democracy becomes more effective and labor's supreme non-partisan policy must ever be to promote a non-partisan Congressional government. It is a political fact that the greatest political achievements in the history of our country have been brought about by non-partisan groups which have used political parties instead of permitting political parties to use them. The reactionary campaign of the last few years is making a supreme effort to overthrow the American form of government and replace it by the supreme executive. The reactionaries desire only two effective branches of government, the executive and judicial. This would be a form of government differing only in a degree from the government of Mussolini. With Congress subordinated, there would be no democratic or representative government, only an autocracy, an oligarchy, a bureaucracy. The late Judge Gary said, "Congress is to be subservient to the Chief Executive. It is to be snatched out of the Constitution by political ledgeremain so there will be only two effective branches of government, the executive and the judiciary. In preservation of Congressional independence and progressiveness, labor must be partisan to men, and to measure partisan to candidates of parties, to principles and to planks of party platform, but it must never be partisan to parties. Labor must be partisan to principles only, and not to men and parties as suit. Candidates must be judges only by records of their votes, and measure in interest of labor and the people.

Labor should certainly strive for the Utopia in political economy of a non-partisan government by economic organization of labor, agriculture and other popular producing groups, instead of the present partisan government by business organization only.

The program of American labor aims to strengthen the great voluntary economic organization of the people, such as those of labor and agriculture, to attack the power of great corporations and of organized business, and organized industry over economic structure and our government, and works directly for measures of direct benefit to the masses.

American labor and its progressive allies make direct appeal to the interest of masses as, first, consumers; second, producers, and third, as citizens.

Organized labor being the only organized one of the mass of workers, claims a right to speak against grievances of workers and speak for them as consumers. No factor contributes more to industrial unrest and instability than excessive costs of necessities of life. The claim that increasing of wages make necessary increased prices is false. Existing high and excessive prices are due to present inflation of money and credits, to profiteering by those who manufacture, sell and market products, and to burdens levied by middlemen and speculators. Labor protests the gross injustice of those middlemen, who contribute no useful service but stand between producer and consumer, grasping in avarice and pyramiding profit upon profit.

The very essence of great production, says Hoover, is high wages and low prices. Business is beginning to recognize that the major problem before the nation is to distribute wealth so that it will not be concentrated in the hands of the few, since wealth concentration destroys the purchasing power necessary to absorb production.

High wages, labor contends, create maximum production and maximum consumption. They are the basis of highest citizenship. President Harding said the wage earner must be placed in an economically sound position. His lowest wage must be enough for comfort, enough to make his

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house a home, to insure the struggle for existence and not to crowd out the things really worth living for. There must be a provision for education, for recreation and a little surplus for saving. There must be enough to insure full play to individual abilities. This is as high a concrete standard as was ever set by organized labor. The practice of fixing wages, solely on the basis of the cost of living, is a violation of the whole philosophy of progress and civilization. Wage standard should have a reasonable relation to the total product of American industry.

Creative power lies dormant where autocratic management prevails. No employer has a vested right to the good-will of employees. That must be earned as between men. It can be earned only where management deals with workers as human beings and not as machines.

In the last fifty years this country has been undergoing an unparalleled economic revolution, more rapid than the rest of the world. This economic revolution may be called the "Consolidation of Industry." Toward the end of the nineteenth century the development of large scale industry, which has been proceeding steadily for generations, had given both to the formation of combination, trusts or monopolies and great corporations of today. We have today come to a period when it is universally recognized not only that our chief industries are in the hands of great corporations, but that these corporations are interconnected by interlocking directorates, holding companies and voting trusts—a few hundred directors controlling the vast bulk of our greatest banks, railroads, public utilities and industrial corporations. There exists now a universal "community of interest" throughout the whole corporation complex, growing closer and stronger day by day. Practical monopolies of articles and markets are becoming universally recognized by the business community as a whole and are protected by the law. Finally, we have national associations of manufacturers and chambers of commerce, whose function is to put an end to business competition, on the field of politics and public policy, or in dealing with labor questions. These giant institutions, tied together, present a united front to the rest of the public, to labor and to government.

These are the organized forces that labor is called upon to meet. Despite the beneficent results that have been sacrificially accomplished in every part of America, organized labor has been attacked as no institution on the face of the earth. Its achievements are either belittled or denied, its motives aspersed, its mistakes magnified, its driftwood held up as the highest type of manhood it develops. They select the rotted fruit that has fallen from the enduring trees of organized labor and exhibit it colorlessly to the world as the type and character of men labor develops, but can you expect charitable respect from antagonism, malicious and misrepresenting?—avarice and greed cannot breed conscience and humanity. If the blood of martyrs was the seed of the church, have not the bitter antagonism, the burning disdain, the denial of your constitutional right of organization and assemblage been the very vital infused electrons that have dynamically made you possible of attainment beyond the expectation of man. Nothing has or ever will be brought to labor on a silver platter. Your progress, achievements and advantages secured, have been those only conquered by organization, self intelligence and sacrifice. The experience of the past must be the guiding hand of the future.

The grandest accomplishment and the enduring essence in all the organized labor movement is underneath the elevation it has accomplished of the soul of the laborer. Unfortunately there are those educators and professors who think that the spirit of man is lost in the sweat of his brow, that the laborer is so welded to matter as to be unable to rise above it. There are those who believe

that the material world has become a grave to the spirit and mind of the laborer who works in it. Matter and all the world were made for soul and spirit. The body of labor in flesh and bones is merely the temple of the soul and mind, and herein is man distinguished from the brute creation, who live only for matter. All creation was made to nourish and expand the soul. The world and all its unerring order and adaptation of means to an end was designed to reveal to the soul, mind and spirit of man the revelation of the Creator. The sciences, arts, professions and occupations of life grow out of our connection with nature. As the poet draws his inspiration from nature and the sculptor and painter express their conception from matter, so the genius of the world's greatest organizations are patterned after the wonderful spectacle of order and co-ordination of nature.

But the elevation of the soul, of what does it consist? The object of the soul is the ascertainment of truth and the means by which truth is obtained in the mind. Thought is the means the soul exerts to ascertain the truth. All that man does outwardly is the expression of his inward thought. No matter what occupation man may possess, his chief vocation is to think.

In a loose sense all men may be said to think. That is, a succession of ideas, notions, pass through their minds from morning till night, but in so far as this succession is only passive, governed by accident, it is no more thought than the passive sensation of the brute. In thought man receives impressions and reacts upon them and analyzes them in his living laboratory and combines them, tracing their connections.

The great Declaration of Independence, drafted by Thomas Jefferson, and the Constitution of the United States, drafted from the original pattern of Peletiah Webster, and concerned as a solution to the oppression and contemptibility of George III of England, sprang as world's masterpieces from the minds of thinking men. Likewise, the great constitutions, preambles, purposes, drafted by the American Federation of Labor, the emancipation from the serfdom of industry, sprang from the fertility of the thinking minds of labor. As the Declaration of Independence brought on the terrible and seemingly failing war of the Revolution for democracy, so the declaration of labor's right to organize and counter the oppression of industry has still upon the shoulders of labor the bitter strife to oppress the American labor democracy. The declaration of purposes and constitution of the American Federation of Labor takes its place among the enduring documents of liberty and democracy and is the production of the genius of men thinking.

Though the various occupations of the laboring man, his dealing with and handling of the material subjects of a physical world, his creating and forming the great structures and things of modern requirements and comfort, is designed providentially to make the laborer the man thinking, there is an unfortunate lack of individual interest in the seeming inability of labor to realize the power of their organization. That power that is inherent in unity. The greatest trouble in American unionism is in the lukewarmness and the apathy of individual members in their organization, and herein is invited attack to the very heart of labor unionism. The disease of lethargy, or sleeping sickness, has more completely permeated the ranks of labor organization at this time than any other great moment on the earth. The Master has said, "He that is not with me is against me, and he that is lukewarm is against me and I will vomit him out of my mouth." Permit me to refer by analogy to a living example. The great Nazarene was coming down from Samaria into Galilee in company with his disciples, and as he passed through the desolate country on the way he was met by ten men who stood afar off and cried out, "Unclean, unclean." As you know, that meant that they were

diseased in leprosy and were isolated and cast out from their homes, from their associations with men and were doomed to continue their life a living death, distant and away from the company of other men of the world. And the Master seeing these ten men pondered and thought as he observed them, and he saw that the first of the ten, a laborer, was the father of a family and that his wife and children were living in the city in dire distress, struggling without his assistance to keep poverty and the wolf from the door; and he knew

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the agony of their hearts and the agony in the heart of their husband and father who was a condemned leper and who was to spend the rest of his life cast out of the habitations of men that he must crawl into the darkness as a beast of the earth, a coward in the sight of clean men, and the Master saw the next man of the ten was a young man, hardly arrived at the majority of life. He was the oldest son, the idol of the family, and they looked to him in their parental pride as taking his position honorably amongst men. But upon his arm the priest had discovered the blue mark of leprosy, and he too was condemned and outcast from man. The third man of the ten was an old man of gray hair, bent and warped in his down days of life, and he in his heart, after his life of age and experience, suffered as a leper in his condemnation of utter despair. And the fourth man that the Master saw was a Samarian, a foreigner not of the Jewish race, and he, with the additional circumstance that he, too, was a leper and amongst a foreign people lepers, was silent and mute and evolved his sufferings in the silence of his heart, and the Master, filled with compassion, said to the ten, "Go show thyself to the priest." As you know in those days the priest in the theory of religion acted as physicians, and upon their finding a man was either clean or unclean. And the Master, knowing this fact, for this reason directed them to show themselves to the priest, and as the ten went their way up to the synagogue they suddenly felt a rush of the healthy blood through their bodies, the scars and discolorations of leprosy fell from their body and they hurried on as healthy men, filled with an exaltation and joy greater than their stage of incomparable despair, and one man, the Samarian, the foreigner, feeling the great impulse of gratitude in his heart, turned back upon the road and fell at the feet of the Master, and in the full intensity of his heart, and with the deepest sense of gratitude thanked the Master for the miracle he had performed within him, and the Master eyes filled with tears and his voice became heavy, and placing his hand upon the Samarian said, "Were there not ten and where are the other nine?"

This is the greatest living example in the world of the height of ingratitude, and with like analogy I say to you members of organized labor who have been lifted from the condemned condition of the proletariat, who have enjoyed all of the accorded comforts of home, opportunity for education, protection from industrial machinery, insurance upon your lives, opportunities for recreation, who have taken the increased standard of wages and who have bargained through the collective power of your labor organizations for the advantages and rights of life that industrial economics has bitterly denied you. If you, too, are lukewarm, if you are disinterested, if you refuse to give of your strength and substance to the great organization of American labor, you, too, are to be condemned for the great sin of ingratitude. Gratitude does not mean the expression of thanks and appreciation; it consists of an intense effort of every fiber of the body, and only that character of gratitude on your part can in any manner measure up to the great accomplishments that labor has laid at your feet which stimulates every fiber of your heart, mind and body to the deepest interest and the deepest activity in behalf of and for the cause of labor. If it is true that the blood of martyrs was the seed of religions, it is also true that an atmosphere of lukewarmness, disinterest and ingratitude is the destroying disease that will degenerate your organization.

In conclusion let me say to you that were the great spirit of Samuel Gompers to come back from the havens of eternity and stand upon the Mountain of Sinai in the plains and spheres of labor, and were he to hold upon his right arm the resplendent and dazzling commandments to the labor classes of the world, and were he to read

them and demand of you solid obedience to them, they would be in phrase as follows: "Thou shalt love thy country with thy whole heart and thy whole soul, and thou shalt love thy laboring brother and the great masses of the people as thyself. Thou shalt have the greatest faith in the tenets and principles of organized labor. Thou shalt have the greatest faith and confidence in the merited leaders of organized labor. Thou shalt not be guilty of lukewarmness, disinterestedness, and above all things thou shalt ever show thy gratitude for the great labor organizations that have unslaved you from the bondage of the ages." May your resolution upon this day of anniversary be that the ensuing year of labor will merit your deepest interest, your keenest gratitude and love of your laboring brother, and when the next year shall roll about may you add enduring successes to your every progressive program.

EDUCATION AND ORGANIZATION.

By William A. Nickson.

Nature is a wonderful teacher. Sometimes she is stern in her discipline, and we are at a loss to know why she appears so ruthless in the enforcement of her laws. It cannot be otherwise, for are we not children of a larger or lesser growth? We bow in acknowledgment and rightly call her Mother Nature. Mere growth in physical stature and financial importance does not constitute perfect manhood and womanhood. Development of the mind and soul must complete the picture which makes the man or woman most desirable to the world.

Scientific research by earnest students is slowly unlocking the treasure chest of the Great Teacher, and the developments during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries are amazing. And all this in spite of prejudice, opposition and conservatism. The more we climb the heights of knowledge the more possibilities are awakened in our quest for the secrets which Mother Nature holds.

Time never grows old. Although in our mind's eye Father Time's beard and hair seem longer and his scythe more deadly, that is but a picture we conjure of ourselves as we grow weary of the struggle for life. We are slowly being unfolded. The world is the great school, and Mother Nature is the principal in charge.

The key which unlocks the treasure chest is education. But to gain knowledge we must have the desire and the will and determination to do so. Here we come to another precept of Mother Nature, which is "organization." Without organization we will drift towards chaos. Capital and labor, to progress, must intensify the principle of organization. No government can remain stable unless the best minds contribute to its success. Wisdom in the counsel of the many is the hope of freedom and democracy. Education is the foe of the man on horseback. Shall we permit our minds to become indolent and hamper the cause of labor by evading responsibility and leave the work of spreading intelligence to those we elect to represent us? Give the officers united support. Demand the union label at all times. A good habit becomes easier the more it is practised. At no previous time has the outlook been brighter for labor. Captains of industry are realizing that good wages and rapid turnover are more profitable than the strike and lockout. Capital and labor are interdependent. Statesmen in both camps are coming into their own.

Show the thing you contend for to be reason; show it to be common sense; show it to be the means of attaining some useful end. The question with me is not whether you have a right to render your people miserable, but whether it is your interest to make them happy.—Burke.

PRODUCTION MAKES JUMP.

(Furnished Through Internat'l Labor News Service.)

The volume of production in the chemical industry increased 366 per cent, according to a study just completed by the United States Census Bureau, during the period from 1899 to 1925. With the exception of automobile manufacturing, no other principal industry shows a growth as rapid. The automobile industry was not sufficiently important in 1899 to engage the attention of the Census Bureau so that no comparable data for automobile production are obtainable.

The chemical industry, however, exemplifies American manufacturing. The growth in very many other principal industries has been astonishingly rapid, the official data reveal. The paper manufacturing and printing industry increased its output by 318 per cent, according to the study. The iron and steel industry shows a gain of 204 per cent. Manufactured products of tobacco show an increase of 169 per cent; food products, 120 per cent; textiles, 97 per cent, and leather and its products, 34 per cent.

The Census Bureau is now making an investigation of industrial output for 1927, but this data will not be available until next year. The bureau's investigations are made every two years. No investigation was made in 1926.

Each investigation by the bureau covers all plants in the United States which produce goods valued at \$5000 or more during the year under investigation.

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FIGHTING FOR POWER.

Will Bristol, Pa., vote to substitute its volunteer fire departments for a paid force?

Everyone is interested in the question, and none more so than Joseph R. Grundy, president of the Pennsylvania Manufacturers' Association and bitter foe of child labor legislation and other progressive proposals.

Grundy's political life is involved in what would ordinarily be considered a local question, but if he loses he may lose control of the Republican county machine. This would blast his hope of controlling the state organization.

Grundy is known as the "most vindictive fighter" who ever appeared in state politics. He uses the same ruthless method in opposing social legislation. He came into national prominence in the senatorial slush fund probe in 1924, when he raised more than \$500,000 of the \$3,000,000 Republican campaign fund. During that campaign Grundy made his famous plea: "Pennsylvania, because you have enjoyed much, must contribute liberally in substance and energy."

He has been town councilman of Bristol for many years and runs the borough of 12,000 as he does his manufacturing plants. He now orders the six volunteer fire departments be replaced by paid departments and an open anti-grundy movement has started. If he is defeated and his political ambitions are checked, child labor of America will shed no tears.

A CENTURY AND A HALF AGO.

A writer in Lansbury's Weekly dug up an old newspaper, or magazine, dated April 22, 1765, and was interested in finding the following item of interest to trade unionists:

"On Saturday ended the Sessions at the Old Bailey. Among the number tried were: (here nine names were given) nine journeymen taylors (tailors) for a conspiracy in order to raise their wages and lessen their hours of working.

"They were all found guilty, and received sentence. The two first to be confined twelve months in Newgate Prison; the third and fourth three months, and the five for six months; each to pay a fine of one shilling to the King, and find sureties for their respective sentences."

We have progressed some since that time. As we think of the improvements in the lot of the workers, with the comparative freedom of organization which now exists, those "nine journeymen taylors" seem a long way off. But it does not take much meditation to realize that the same spirit that sent workers to jail in that far-off day for "a conspiracy in order to raise their wages and lessen their hours of working," is still abroad in the world. Everywhere we hear of injunctions to restrain the workers from bettering their wages and working conditions. In Britain the House of Commons has just passed a bill to restrict the activities of the trade unions and prevent the advance of the workers. In 1765 the first germs of working class organization were beginning to work and the oppressed toilers of that day were getting a vague realization of the need for organization. Today, after a century and a half, the need for organization is still as great. The need for vigilance and courage and determination is still apparent.—Alberta Labor News.

THE TIME IS NOW!

The road that leads to that mystic land
Is strewn with pitiful wrecks,
And the ships that have sailed for its shining
strand

Bare skeletons on their decks;
It is farther at noon than it was at dawn,
And farther at night than at noon,
Oh, let us beware of that land down there—
The land of "Pretty Soon."

—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

BOYCOTT IS ART WITH CHINESE.

The Chinese cannot be beaten because they "understand the art of the boycott," said Sir Arthur Willert, of the British Foreign Office, in a lecture before the Institute of Politics at Williamstown, Mass.

The Briton ridiculed the idea that China can be conquered by force. Even if the plan succeeded, trade would be lost, he said.

"We realize that the time is long past when a repetition of the wars by which we imposed ourselves upon China in the last century is either possible or desirable," he said.

"The one application of force which could conceivably be effective in these days would be a great crusade of all the Western nations against China, and can anyone imagine such a crusade? Apart from ethical considerations, would the voters in Great Britain or the United States or any other country consent to go into another war, to embark upon an unthinkable expensive venture which would run counter to all the best instincts of the age, which would inflame the whole East and would lead to all sorts of complications and, which, even if successful, would not get us what we want?"

"Suppose we beat China to her knees and established strong points all over her vast territory, and kept open lines of communication between these points, and so on. How would that help us? How much trade would it bring us with a people who are essentially self-supporting and have shown us they understand the art of the boycott?"

"The idea is so fantastic that I almost feel that I ought to apologize for intruding it upon you."

Sir Arthur's reference to the Chinese and their power to boycott comes from first-hand knowledge. The recent boycott of British goods by Hongkong Chinese cost these business men more than \$1,000,000 a day.

MAGAZINE TELLS FORD.

(From Forbes' Magazine, New York City.)

Is Henry Ford ignorant concerning several unpleasant conditions existing in his plants?

Several of the many Ford employees who have complained bitterly express the view that Ford personally is unaware of what goes on. They cannot believe he would sanction certain of the harsh tactics used by men holding responsible positions, especially foremen.

It was hard to accept any such assumption before Ford's confession that he didn't know until "recently" anything about the long series of vicious anti-Jewish articles appearing in his own publication. The possibility that he is equally unfamiliar with the treatment accorded many of his own workers must now, however, be recognized.

Having conducted housecleaning in his role of publisher, will Ford now please investigate personally the complaints coming from his own workers and set conditions right?

FACTORY EMPLOYMENT DECLINES.

The California Labor Market Bulletin for August, 1927, issued by Walter G. Mathewson, chief of the Division of Labor Statistics and Law Enforcement, shows a decrease of about 4 per cent in factory employment in July, 1927, compared with July, 1926. The bulletin shows that the same 736 representative manufacturing establishments in the State which employed 140,473 workers in July, 1926, employed only 135,148 workers in July, 1927, a decrease of 3.8 per cent. The total weekly payroll for the same industrial plants was \$3,764,847 in July, 1926, and was \$3,693,224 in July, 1927, a decrease of 1.9 per cent.

Among the groups of industries showing decreases in employment in July, 1927, compared with July, 1926, were the following: Chemicals, oils and paints, including petroleum refining, 15.6 per cent; foods, beverages and tobacco, 8.4 per cent; metals, machinery and conveyances, 5.1 per cent, and miscellaneous industries, 2.4 per cent.

Increases in employment are shown for the following industries: Stone, clay and glass products, 8.3 per cent; clothing, millinery and laundering, 5.3 per cent; leather and rubber goods, 4.1 per cent, and printing and paper goods, 3.7 per cent.

The average weekly earnings were \$27.33 in July, 1927, compared with \$26.80 in July, 1926, an increase of 53 cents or 2 per cent. Among the industries showing average weekly earnings higher than the average for all industries are the following: Mineral oil refining, \$39.08; publishing, \$36.78; printing, \$35.25; glass manufacturing, \$33.69; ice manufacturing, \$33.11, and structural and ornamental steel, \$32.38.

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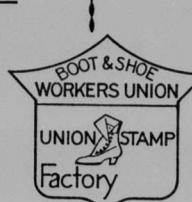
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While the good sometimes suffer and the wicked prosper and those who never do anything for others occasionally have much done for them, nevertheless these are exceptions rather than the rule. There can be but little doubt that those who constantly think of others in their daily conduct get more real happiness out of life than does the creature who is always thinking of self, acting for self and living only for self. After all, we generally get out of life about what we put into it, consequently the fellow who never puts himself out to do something for others has no cause for complaint when others never do anything for him. He is being compensated according to his merits. The trade union movement is founded upon brotherhood and helpfulness, and it is the duty of all trade unionists to do every reasonable thing within their power to promote the welfare and good of brother members. Demanding the union label on the things one buys is a simple and easy way to carry out the spirit of reciprocity and brotherhood.

When a man acquires a habit of doing a given thing it becomes so common with him that he thinks nothing of it, and whether it is a habit of doing right or wrong makes no difference whatever. He does it automatically, giving no thought to its performance, and if it be a wrong one, will unconsciously uncover it to the gaze of those he would not otherwise desire to know about it. This recalls to us an officer of a labor organization who had habitually purchased a certain brand of non-union cigar and came to a meeting one day with a box of them to be passed out among those in attendance. When one member refused to accept a cigar and gave as his reason the fact that they were not union made the officer blushed, apologized and said he did not think to ask for the label because he had been in the habit of smoking this brand himself, which caused more laughter on the part of those within hearing. It is just as easy to acquire the habit of buying union goods as it is the other kind, and trade unionists surely should put forth special efforts to form such a habit. The habit of loyalty to the trade union movement is one that every member of a union should cultivate in his every-day life, and if all were to do so the progress of the workers in the industrial world would be much more rapid than it is at the present time. The movement, in order to succeed, needs enthusiasm, activity and loyalty, and with this combination at work no power on earth could long stand against it.

Program of Seamen's Union

In order to clarify the situation and remove any possible misunderstanding as to the views of the International Seamen's Union of America in reference to the procedure essential to the development and support of a truly American merchant marine, the executive board of that organization, of which Andrew Furuseth is the president, has sent a circular letter to several hundred business men's organizations throughout the country.

The circular letter summarizes the position of the seamen in fourteen points, adopted as the policy of the international union at the thirtieth convention held at Washington, D. C., last January. The fourteen points are as follows:

1. Enforce the Seamen's Act. Almost in its entirety that law applies equally to both American and foreign vessels leaving harbors of the United States. Its enforcement, therefore, will inevitably tend to equalize the cost of operation.
2. The monopoly which the law now gives to American shipyards does not produce ships. Americans should be permitted to purchase seaworthy vessels wherever the cost is lowest and to place such vessels under the American flag without restriction as to the trade in which they may sail.
3. Repeal the sections of the Tariff Act under which a heavy duty is levied on repairs to American ships in foreign yards and on supplies purchased in foreign ports and also repeal tariff duties on all shipbuilding materials.
4. Develop skill among American seamen to the point where the crews of American ships will be able to give maximum service in the sailing, the unkeep and the repair of American vessels. This is possible if the Shipping Board and the associations of shipowners will co-operate with the union. The union has urged this for many years.
5. Develop an American personnel. Employ—and thus train—Americans first, with the most skilled men of other nationalities eligible and willing to become citizens.
6. Cease employing Asiatics in preference to Americans and other seamen eligible to citizenship.
7. Require that seamen be shipped only through authorized government shipping commissioners. Abolish all private discharge books and substitute therefor discharge books to be issued to the seamen by the government.
8. Abolish the unlawful practice of requiring seamen to work twelve to sixteen hours a day in port.
9. American seamen who have served thirty-six months in the merchant service and are otherwise eligible should be permitted to enter the navy on short-term enlistments of not to exceed one year for intensive training.
10. American railroads should be required to cancel any contracts which give preference to foreign steamship lines as against American ships.
11. The ocean mail service law, passed in 1891, does not now provide sufficient compensation for the service to be rendered to the government. The act in question should be revised so as to give proper pay for this direct service.
12. The government should be prepared to protect and assist such American ships as are made the subject of assaults upon their legitimate business by foreign shipping interests acting through so-called conferences or other forms of conspiracy.
13. Americans should ship by and travel on American vessels whenever possible. They should give preference to the merchant marine of their own flag.
14. The union does not favor government ownership of the merchant marine.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

The trade unionist who never demands the union label of other organizations on the articles he purchases can hardly expect those others to come to his assistance in the hour of trouble and need, yet there are thousands of them who are not a bit shy in asking for help when they need it, and never a blush comes to their cheeks. They seem to feel that they can always succeed with their hypocrisy and that other trade unionists will never know them for what they really are—frauds, deceptions and snares. They are mistaken, however, in this selfish idea, just as they are wrong in the opinion that they only harm the other fellow when they fail to demand the union label, because such conduct also retards their own progress and helps to keep them under the heel of the oppressor.

Last week the Gemmer Manufacturing Company of Detroit celebrated its twentieth anniversary. Year after year it has been declaring enormous dividends to its stockholders, so notices were posted in its factory to the effect that there would be an important announcement immediately after quitting time and everybody should wait on the vacant lot next to the plant. When the men quit they found the front door locked, and there was a man at the gate forcing all to go to the vacant lot. When they were all assembled President Hammond mounted a little platform and started to speak. He said the company was twenty years old and that there were some men who had been with it all those years and he felt that these worthy employees who had helped so much in making the company success should be remembered with a token that could be kept as an heirloom in their families. He then called the worthy employees of a score of years to the platform and solemnly presented each with an engraved key ring. This man deserves to go down in industrial history side by side with Judge Gary, who once sent a man who had been in the service of the Steel Trust for fifty years an autographed picture of himself. Men with such big hearts surely deserve to be praised as true friends of the workers, and they always will be by their satellites.

The Southern states have been generally known as the most illiterate part of the United States, and this very largely due to the large percentage of colored people, but now Dr. Winthrop Talbot says that Connecticut is the only state in the Union where illiteracy is increasing in proportion to population, and he charges employers of that commonwealth with responsibility for this condition of affairs because they insist upon cheap alien labor, which, he says, after all, is the most expensive labor, because it requires more supervision, spoils more material and is so slow to learn. The organized workers discovered this fact years ago, but the real smart employers would pay no attention to such warnings. However, Dr. Talbot is not a labor agitator, but, on the contrary, is an educator of standing and knows whereof he speaks and can prove his contention by definite data, so that, perhaps, some of the greedy but foolish employers may now sit up and take notice. The figures he presents, however, concerning illiteracy in Connecticut, does not give reason to this proud old New England state to boast of her intelligent population in spite of the fact that she has some of the oldest and most celebrated educational institutions in the New World. Perhaps the native state of the great Daniel Webster, Massachusetts, will be next in line for similar criticism, because she has been accumulating a supply of cheap employers during the past few decades.

WIT AT RANDOM

An old Chinaman, delivering laundry in a mining camp, heard a noise and spied a huge bear sniffing his tracks in the newly-fallen snow.

"Huh," he gasped, "you likee my tracks, I make you some more."—True story.

A bleary-eyed man entered a savings bank and hurried up to the teller's window. "Lemme have two cases right away," he said, pushing a \$50 bill through the grating.

"What do you mean? Two cases of what?"

"Hanged if I know what name you give it," was the reply, "but I saw a sign outside that said '4 per cent' and I'll drink it whatever it is."

"My niece is quite theatrical," remarked old Mrs. Blunderby. "Next week she is taking part in a Shakespeare play at college."

"Which of his plays is it?" her caller asked.

"Edith mentioned the name of it, but I'm not sure whether it's 'If You Like It That Way' or 'Nothing Much Doing.'"—Boston Transcript.

Sheriff—Hey, there's no swimming allowed in this pond!

Lovely Vision—Oh, but why didn't you tell me that before I got undressed?

Sheriff—Well, I reckon there ain't no law ag'in' that!—The Sample Case.

The major was approached one day by a youth who had obviously been in the service only long enough to draw his uniform. The rookie failed to salute, but the major overlooked it.

"Say," began the buck cordially, "ever drink anything?"

The major was truthful as well as kindly. He admitted that once in a while he took a small nip, and then turned away.

"Wait a minute," said the rookie, "I got some here—"

This was too much for the major.

"Corporal of the guard!" he bawled.

"Aw, gee!" protested the rookie, "don't call your friends—there's only enough for two."—Wall Street Journal.

Will Hays, the movie czar, was making a hurried tour through the Middle West to get information on the censorship problem, and registered at a hotel in a small town. All he had with him was a small grip.

Evidently the hotel proprietor had never heard of Hays.

"What might be your line?" he said.

"Motion pictures," said Will, proudly.

"Well," said the hotel man, after eyeing the small grip reflectively. "I don't want to offend, but I reckon I'll have to ask you to pay in advance."

"Why?" demanded Will.

"Because your baggage is too emotional."

"What do you mean, emotional?" demanded the puzzled Hays.

"Too easily moved," retorted the hotel man.

Husband—Hurrah, I've got a week's vacation.

Wife—How nice; Now you can dig the garden, clean out the cellar and whitewash the kitchen.

"Is it possible to confide a secret in you?"

"Certainly. I will be as silent as the grave."

"Well, I have pressing need for two dollars."

"Worry not. It is as if I had heard nothing."

"You're lookin' bad, Wallie."

"Bye, I've been in the hospital an' the doctors have taken awa' ma appendix."

"These doctors'll take 'nything. It's a peety ye didna have it in yer wife's name."—Bison.

THE CHERRY TREE

Where with our Little Hatchet we tell the truth about many things, sometimes profoundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes recklessly.

It is announced officially that the Protestant Evangelical churches lost about 500,000 members from their rolls in 1926. This indicates something of great importance and there will most naturally be many speculations as to what it may be. For a long time there has been in the minds of a great many persons the thought that possibly there was a falling off in church membership and that official figures would confirm their suspicion. They do—and a half million loss is great enough for any group to feel, no matter how strong it may be. But the question that is bound to arise is: What has caused the drop? It may be considered no part of a labor discussion to inquire into this matter, and perhaps that is right. But it is a matter of public interest and labor cannot be divorced from its important place in the public life of the country.

* * *

One is driven to wonder whether the churches themselves are not to blame for their loss of members. One is driven to wonder whether this drop in membership does not register something of a silent protest against the lobbying activities of many ministers, and perhaps also against the business spirit that has invaded many churches, as well as the institutionalism of the Elmer Gantrys and the showmanship of the Amiable McPhersons. The Federal Council of Churches is one of the most powerful lobbying organizations in the National Capital, practically a law to itself, far removed from the voice of the great rank and file church membership. A great many ministers have organized their own local lobbying and political enterprises—and perhaps all of this extra-church effort, as it might be called, is having its flareback.

* * *

If the drop in membership were not so large, it might be set down, in the absence of definite records, as the dropping away of the resentful rich. But there are not a half million of the resentful rich. It is not that the church have too vigorously taken the side of the poor man. It is something else. It is, if anything of that sort, that they have gone over the head of the poor man, using him as pavement in the pathway to the first page of the newspapers. There has grown up in our country, particularly since the war, a great craving for publicity. To a considerable extent ministers share this craving. Once the bug bites, the venom is planted to stay. Sensationalism is all too frequently the result. Full many a preacher counts his success by the number of columns of publicity he gets. Publicity has its undoubted value in getting sustaining contributions from those who have money to give.

* * *

Anyway, the churches in the Evangelical Protestant group have suffered grievously in point in membership. There will be many searchings and examinings and equally numerous explanations and alibis. That there are too many ministers who are incompetent as leaders and preachers will be denied by those who fall in that category. That there are too many who are primarily lobbyists will be denied by those in that category. That there are too many who are primarily showmen will be denied by those in that category. That there are too many who are merely publicity hounds and go-getters will be denied by those in that category. Meanwhile the great rank and file, bred to seek spiritual relief and spiritual guidance, will keep on wondering where to go. It is all a part of the entrancing and puzzling phenomena of modern life.

WANT TO KNOW ABOUT LABOR?

(By International Labor News Service.)

There's no use talking, Uncle Sam knows his statistics. Every year the Bureau of Labor Statistics publishes from twenty-five to thirty bulletins. There is the Monthly Labor Review, the most careful digest a union man can get of what's going on in the industrial world. Not only trade union agreements but social legislation all over the world is recorded in the issue every month. Now there is available for the asking the Handbook of Labor Statistics, 1924-1926. It should be the union man's working encyclopedia. In it he can find all there is to know about workmen's compensation, the five-day week, wages and hours of labor and it's all in one thick book. If there is anything about labor that you want to know, ask Uncle Sam. He knows!

For example, how few union men, unless they were actually in the fight-making history, can tell you of what took place a quarter of a century ago when the present big unions were struggling for existence. The young men who are now in charge of many of the labor organizations were then in knee trousers. But all can find out what happened by reference to the handbook.

* * *

Open the volume at random. Find, for example, this page of labor history, set down as a matter of cold fact for all to read and know:

"Food and drink—In this group are six organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. One of the affiliated unions, the Industrial Union of United Brewers, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers is definitely an industrial union, having waged a long and victorious struggle within the American Federation of Labor for control of the various craftsmen employed by the brewing industry.

"Prohibition resulted in structural changes within the organization, as well as in loss of membership. . . . Extension of jurisdiction to soft drink and yeast manufacture was followed by an effort to secure control of flour and cereal mills and grain elevators.

"The Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union is one of the old organizations. Starting in 1886 with journeymen bakers, it has extended its field to candy and ice cream manufacture."

This section of the report ends with the total number of organized workers in the food industry, about 100,000.

* * *

The union man may want to know about employment in his industry. There in the front of this volume he will find charts showing how employment has slumped in automobile manufacture, risen in shipbuilding, evened up in electrical machinery, how chaotic employment is in the fertilizer plants, and how even work was in printing in the years of 1925 and 1926.

Social insurance, meaning old age pensions, sickness and accident insurance by the State is growing. Just what states have such laws and how effective they are can be discovered from this report.

Apprenticeship is an important factor in industry. The gist of all the constructive work of the unions in reviving craftsmanship by practical instruction for the young men and boys entering industry is here presented. One point is emphasized: "Successful plans for offering apprenticeship training provide for a joint committee in charge of the program representing employers, employees and the public."

Accidents in industry, wages paid, hours worked, the summary of all the research and experience of the important Bureau of Labor Statistics is summed up in the handbook. No union office can be without it and meet the demand for facts the members want. Especially useful is the handbook for labor editors.

BY THE WAY.

Spread-eagle orators, trying to kid the nation into the belief that America is uniformly prosperous, like to give the impression that all American homes are models of comfort, with modern plumbing and other labor-saving devices galore. But—along comes the United States Department of Agriculture and mars this beautiful word picture by reporting that of 10,000 farms studied in the North and West, 61 per cent of the farm women had to carry the water for household use a distance of 39 feet, only 32 per cent had running water in the house, 85 per cent had outdoor toilets, and only 20 per cent had bathtubs. The working hours of these farm women averaged 11.3 hours per day, which is not surprising in view of the way they are handicapped in doing their work. Evidently there is still need for lots of modern plumbing in America, which should be good news to plumbers and the plumbing industry generally. But the question is, when will the need be filled? The only answer to this is that it will be filled in the great majority of cases when the farmer makes enough to pay for modern plumbing. Until then, he will doubtless get along as best he can, with his women folks shortening their lives struggling with primitive methods of living and doing housework.

* * *

"Our major problems are now national and such problems as the Boulder Dam, Muscle Shoals and St. Lawrence projects intimately affect us all," said a speaker at the fortieth annual convention of the National Electric Light Association at Atlantic City. There were many similar statements, some veiled and some open. The keynote was keeping up a better public relation and a better line of publicity to inform the public and educate it in the line of thinking the power and light corporations want to follow. That the great power concerns are determined to corral the Boulder Dam power to prevent the project from becoming a fact is not concealed. The same situation holds in regard to Muscle Shoals. The power companies know that if the people have the good sense to hold on to the ownership and control of what remains ungrabbed of the national resources a vast amount of profit through exploitation will slip through their fingers. Unfortunately for the grabbers, there is an intelligent and enlightened part of the public that understands the situation and that keeps up the agitation and education of the slower thinking portion of the citizenry. The electricity trust magnates know how the situation stands, and if the great mass of consumers understood half as well and organized half as compactly as the trust organizes, a great and beneficial change would come over the public utilities of the United States.

* * *

It is surprising in view of the nation's almost unbelievably high maternal and infant death rates that there are still three states not co-operating with the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor in work done under the provisions of the Federal Maternity and Infancy Act. These states are Illinois, Connecticut and Massachusetts. Maine and Kansas were not co-operating at the close of the fiscal year 1926, but since then have seen a light and come within the fold. A glance at the report of the administration of the act, just made public by the Children's Bureau, reveals that an immense amount of educational work has been done by the forty-five co-operating

states and the Territory of Hawaii. This work included the holding of many thousands of child-health conferences under the direction of physicians, teaching of infant care to classes of mothers and young girls, and the distribution of 3,200,000 pieces of literature dealing with maternity and infant care. One of the greatest problems, the report shows, has been the high maternal death rate. Adequate prenatal supervision and care at the time of childbirth offers the best solution, which is being met in a limited way by the increase through the United States of county, community and rural hospitals. The importance of the problem is indicated by the fact that in 1925, 46 per cent of the counties were still without hospitals.

**Union House Union Clerks
Demand the Label**

**We have every item of Men's Apparel
from Sox to Suits with the United
Garment Workers' Label**

Johnson's
2554 MISSION STREET
Next to New Mission Theatre

**Kelleher
& Browne
The Irish Tailors
716 Market St. near Kearny**

The MISSION-SIXTEENTH MARKET

WHERE YOUR DOLLAR BUYS MORE

See Friday Evening Papers for Remarkable Values Offered by All Departments
WE HAVE PROVIDED A PARKING SPACE FOR YOUR CONVENIENCE—USE IT!

LABOR LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Union Labor Life Insurance Company has just issued an attractive four-page letter telling in pointed paragraphs why the worker should insure his life; why he should insure it in the Union Labor Life Insurance Company; what he pays; what he gets, and how he gets it.

It has been drawn up with several illustrations to catch the eye and make the appeal that the matter of protection of one's dependents should make to every man. The letter is introduced by the following message from President Matthew Woll:

"To All Members of Organized Labor, Their Families and Friends: When you leave this world, will the boys pass the hat in charity, or will your wife and kiddies, or other dependents, receive a substantial check from the Union Labor Life Insurance Company? Is there anything more important to you—not next week, or next year, but right now—than the future comfort and protection of your loved ones?

"I've been a trade unionist for over thirty years. I wish I could tell you of some of the misery and unhappiness I've seen that has been caused by failure to provide for dependents. It's the memory of such things that made several of us join so whole-heartedly in pushing this insurance project to the point where it will become possible for us to realize our ambition of 'A Union Labor Life Policy for Every Worker.'

"On the following pages of this letter are set out the vital reasons why you should have insurance, and have it in Labor's own company—and how quickly and easily you can secure it—and at cost. If you believe in the union of labor, then you must believe in the union of your family or dependents through union labor life insurance.

"Two things, however, I want to impress upon you particularly: First, this is your company. All of the profits of the company belong to you and your fellow policyholders, and will be returned to you in dividends which will reduce your premiums or cost of insurance. Our charter provides that not more than 6 per cent interest shall be paid to the shareholders for the use of their contributions of the capital and surplus which made the company possible. Truly this is insurance of, by and for labor!

"Secondly, you should act now! Each day you grow older your insurance will cost you more. You are insurable now and may not be later. Insurance will make you independent in your old age, or if you become incapacitated. Insurance will create an estate for you immediately for the protection of your family.

"Read the following pages carefully. Then act at once. You will never regret the step."

The fourth page of the letter is an application blank for insurance which may be filled out, signed and returned in the addressed envelope which accompanies each letter.

Through the co-operation of national and international organizations and others, this letter is being given a very wide distribution, the intention being to place a copy of it in the hands of every trade unionist. Copies are in addition being mailed in quantities to the company's agents and to local trade unionists and other organizations that have not already received them and that indicate the number they can distribute.

The company has in its short span of life made unprecedented headway in the territory which it has been legally authorized to cover. It is now licensed in thirty-two states and the District of Columbia to operate through agents. Only in the course of many years do other insurance companies ordinarily expand over large areas of the country. The Union Labor Life Insurance Company, however, as the company of trade unionists of North America, with its shareholders distributed through practically all the states and possessions of the United States and the provinces of Canada, has from the outset, consistently with

its broad relationship to the whole trade union movement, tendered its benefits of insurance to trade unionists everywhere over this great territory.

Many of the states and provinces require every company to have operated in its home state or elsewhere, however, for at least a year before they will finally license the company for ordinary operation in their respective jurisdictions. Trade unionists in these states and provinces can therefore be served by the company meanwhile solely through the mails under the company's general authorization, which is not limited as to territory.

Besides individual insurance, the company writes group insurance. All its policies have been specially designed to meet the needs of workers. The company is not operated for profit. Its rates are like those of other companies, but all surplus of premium of the Union Labor Life is returned to the policyholder.

The company has already established a record for promptness in payment of claims, every claim that has arisen so far having been paid within twenty-four hours from receipt of notification.

Fraternally,
MATTHEW WOLL,
President.

FEDERAL EMPLOYMENT SERVICE.

The United States Employment Service of the Department of Labor is now engaged in one of its major tasks—supplying adequate labor for the harvesting of the great wheat crop. Each year an army of harvesters is recruited and directed by the Employment Service to meet the demands from Texas to the Canadian boundary. The present supply of harvest labor is sufficient to meet all the requirements, however. Information relative to wages, cutting dates, etc., is secured and distributed, which enables men desiring this kind of employment to ascertain when to start and just where to go in the wheat belt. It has resulted in a radical change from the conditions which prevailed before the Federal government undertook to recruit and distribute men for seasonal harvest work, thereby preventing the aimless wandering of men in search of employment.

Since the establishment of the Employment Service, which aims to find work for unemployed labor without the exaction of a fee, marked progress has been made in the way of assisting men and women who are able and willing to work but who are unable to secure it. The United States Employment Service co-operates with the various state and municipal employment bureaus and during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1927, nearly 2,000,000 men and women were placed through the efforts of this co-operative service.

By means of a monthly survey the United States Employment Service endeavors to ascertain where shortages of labor exist and where there are unemployed workers to meet such shortages. It has on many occasions prevented idle laborers from spending their money in travel to places where labor demands were grossly misrepresented. It publishes the facts as it finds them in the Industrial Employment Information Bulletin.

NEW INJUNCTION USE.

The Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Corporation requests Federal Judge Schoomaker to enjoin the National Surety Company from posting bonds for striking miners when the corporation attempts to evict them from company houses.

The bond acts as a stay and the miner remains in the house until final court disposition is made of the case.

The anti-union corporation wants quick action and demands that a Federal court prohibit this recognized judicial procedure.

The request shows to what use the injunction can be applied in industrial disputes.

Be not wise in your own conceits.—Romans xxii, 16.

The cuckoo drinks the celestial juice of the mango tree, and is not proud; the frog drinks swamp water and quacks with conceit.—Varuki.

OTTO RASTORFER P. J. BARCHI GUS CORVI
The Only Union Store in the Mission
UNION FLORIST
Funeral Work and Decorations a Specialty
3017 SIXTEENTH STREET, near Mission St.
Telephone Market 3285

Herman's Hats
Union Made
2386 MISSION STREET
Near 20th St.

N. H. HOWARD Phone MARKET 3697
Sterling Auto Top Co.
AUTOMOBILE PAINTING
AND TRIMMING
633-635-637 GOLDEN GATE AVENUE

Home of Generous Credit

DRESS WELL
On Easy Terms

HOME CLOTHING CO.
2500 MISSION STREET

FELLOW UNIONISTS
Down Asiatic Competition!
Patronize White Laundries Only!
ANTI-JAP LAUNDRY LEAGUE

Phone Market 170 UNION STORE
BROWN & KENNEDY
FLORAL ARTISTS
Funeral Work a Specialty—Lowest Prices
3089 Sixteenth St., Near Valencia San Francisco

EVERYTHING
FOR THE
HOME
EASY TERMS

Sterling
FURNITURE COMPANY
BUNSTER & SAXE
1049 MARKET STREET

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

Although Typographical Union No. 21 was the last organization in the Labor Day Parade, it was deemed by many to be first in appearance, but the committee of judges evidently were not of that opinion, because No. 21 failed to win any one of the twelve prizes. However, the Labor Day committee was pleased with the result of their efforts and feel that the fine appearance was recompense for their efforts. Approximately 300 members were in line, including the lady members in the bus, and everyone reported an enjoyable time.

As an additional feature our division was headed by June and Hazel Soden, accompanied by Typo Teddy as a mascot. These little native daughters inherit heir loyalty for organized labor from their father, Harry A. Soden, a Spanish War veteran and member of Federal Employees' Union. June is the same little tot that portrayed the Pony Express rider in the 1923 Labor Day parade and which won recognition for our union.



June

Teddy

Hazel

From the Los Angeles Citizen it is learned that Robert M. Fischer of Portland, Oregon, has been appointed to a position in the Label Bureau at International headquarters in Indianapolis.

President John F. Patterson and Vice-President Horace L. Pickens will represent Oakland Union No. 36 at the State Federation convention at San Bernardino on the 19th of this month.

Denver Union No. 49 the last week in August entered upon arbitration proceedings with the newspaper publishers of that city. On the 29th of June the decision in the Denver arbitration case was handed down by a board at Indianapolis, of which board Paul H. Douglass was chairman. The decision rendered in June expired on the first of September, and as a result Denver is again forced into arbitration proceedings within sixty days after the conclusion of the former case. The Denver Union is asking \$9.50 for day work, \$10.25 for night work, \$11.00 for the third shift, and a forty-minute lunch period. The award of the Indianapolis board was \$48.00 for day work and \$51.50 for night work.

Thomas S. Black arrived home in time to lead one of the columns of printers in the Labor Day parade. Mr. Black, who was a visitor at the convention in Indianapolis, was the last of the San Franciscans in attendance at the diamond jubilee session to return, he having visited Chicago, Pontiac, Kansas City, El Paso and Los Angeles. It is also believed that Mr. Black strayed over the international boundary while at El Paso. Mr. Black also wishes a correction made in the statement in last week's Clarion with regard to Pon-

tia, Pontiac, we are informed, is a place in Illinois, as well as in Michigan.

H. Chester Anderson is at present in attendance at the convention of the International Association of Printing House Craftsmen in New York City. This association is the founder of the Fourth Educational Graphic Arts Exposition to be held in the Grand Central Palace, New York City. Mr. Anderson, who is chairman of the San Francisco delegation of craftsmen, is accompanied by Herbert Fahey, John Lybold, Marcus Brower and Mr. Irwin. Mr. Anderson intends visiting headquarters in Indianapolis and the Union Printers Home before returning to San Francisco.

"Doc" Harriman of the Chronicle chapel, "sawyer extraordinary," has invented a device for the linotype which will greatly simplify the setting of ads. It is understood that Mr. Harriman's invention attaches to the left jaw and enables the operator to set matter to any desired width in ems or points. Those who have tried the new device speak very highly of it.

Ernest Fast of Fast Brothers, Ludlow compositor, is now on his honeymoon in Southern California. Typographical Topics' society reporter did not learn the bride's name, but only that Mr. and Mrs. Fast expect to make their home in Sausalito.

A. E. Haines, a former member of No. 21, is now editor and publisher of the Nevadian Times, at Wadsworth, Nevada. We wish him every success.

G. W. Donald leaves Thursday for the wilds of the American River for a month's vacation.

C. E. Fisk, vice-president of Hancock Bros., ticket printers, visited his mother in Summerland last week.

Following Typographical Topics will be found the first installment of Mr. A. F. Moore's "Know Your Onions." Though the title may sound flippan, the articles deal with a serious matter, one which vitally concerns the members of Typographical Union. Mr. Moore has devoted many years' study to his subject, and every reader will find it beneficial to read and save each installment. The next chapter by Mr. Moore will appear in the next issue of the Clarion.

News Chapel Notes—By L. L. Heagney.

'Tis now said since Clarence Davy, skipper of that frail craft, the S. F. News composing room, got his wages histed that he's the highest paid blacksnake wielder in the burg. This notwithstanding that the Davy yacht is the tiniest in local newspaper waters.

Almost did "Red" Balthasar break into the vital statistics column. Ambling along in his old van at a snail's pace, say 45 knots per hr., a baby in a big sedan crashed into him in what would have been head on had not Red started for the bottom of a canyon. A convenient tree stopped a

100-foot dive and the morticians and florists from adding to their save-for-your-old-age fund.

"Yes," growled Milt Dunning to Harry Bird after listening to a lot of his kidding, "you remind me of Sitting Bull, only you can out-build and out-sit him."

Uh-huh, there's Ed Lowe and there's May Lowe in the proofroom. This fact seems to have generated the armor plate of Alfie Moore's conning tower; mulling over the matter a while he delivered the opinion that proofreading was getting to be a Lowe job.

The new Mrs. Ed Lowe wanted to thank the chapel members for a wedding present of silver, so she posted on the bulletin board a note expressing her sentiments, adding: "If any of you boys come to see us, we'll try to have refreshments—and you won't need knives and forks to enjoy it."

Bert Coleman, straw boss, has forsaken the shop, even the liquid delights of Rue Mission, to dally with the daffodils in flower-scented rural byways for a couple weeks. Meanwhile Phil Scott is grinning like a hoss eating burrs, for he's drawing Bert's salary. "It's no disgrace to be born in Scotland," Scotty will tell you, "but why not in this country if you're gonna work on the News—it saves the fare over."

They say a man can't buy a car and support a wife, so it looks like Bill Leslie is destined to remain what the novelists call an eligible parti, for a while at least. He flew the roll for an Essex coach a week ago and hasn't regretted it so far.

KNOW YOUR ONIONS.

Under the above caption A. F. Moore has rewritten Rotation of Work in such detail as to be easily understandable. This is the first installment of which one will appear each week until the entire subject has been covered.

Chapter I.

If the Typographical Union is to make further progress, it will be necessary to consolidate successes those who preceded us left as a legacy.

Had there been studied effort to place the printerman of today at a disadvantage in marketing his labor, no better rules could be devised than those we insist on adhering to in composing room conduct.

Twice in fifteen years union printers were victims of their own cupidity—in 1906 and again in 1921.

If unafraid to be disillusioned, members whose mental equipment includes a reasoning faculty can be convinced that the fellow who coined the "intelligent compositior" phrase used the qualifying adjective in an entirely different sense than it has been popularly accepted.

Printers conversant with conditions that maintained May 1, 1921, and for several years prior

THE SAN FRANCISCO BANK

SAVINGS

INCORPORATED FEBRUARY 10TH, 1868

*One of the Oldest Banks in California,
the Assets of which have never been increased
by mergers or consolidations with other Banks*

MEMBER ASSOCIATED SAVINGS BANKS OF SAN FRANCISCO
526 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.

JUNE 30th, 1927

Assets	\$113,925,831.54
Capital, Reserve and Contingent Funds.....	4,700,000.00
Employees' Pension Fund over \$575,000.00, standing on Books at	1.00

MISSION BRANCH.....	Mission and 21st Streets
PARK-PRESIDIO BRANCH.....	Clement St. and 7th Ave.
HAIGHT STREET BRANCH.....	Haight and Belvedere Streets
WEST PORTAL BRANCH.....	West Portal Ave. and Ulloa St.

Interest paid on Deposits at the rate of
FOUR AND ONE-QUARTER (4 1/4) per cent per annum,
COMPUTED MONTHLY and COMPOUNDED QUARTERLY,
AND MAY BE WITHDRAWN QUARTERLY

thereto know that had there been willingness to accept 44 hours' pay for the shorter week there would have been no occasion to strike. For almost a dozen years, in numerous commercial shops in many jurisdictions, the subterfuge of begging off Saturday afternoons to contravene the union law defining a situation had been resorted to.

This being a fact, was the demand for 48 hours' pay for the shorter week to increase wages, or was it hoped to provide a greater number employment executing the work in 44 hours than a lesser number had taken 48 hours to perform?

The facts are too fresh in the mind to be controverted or so soon forgotten. If it was a wage increase, here is the result:

A commercial printer that was paid a dollar an hour (any wage the percentage is the same) prior to May 1, 1921, was receiving \$48 per week, and might have had \$44 for the shorter week. However, because he demanded \$48 a strike was inaugurated and weekly the commercial printer that got the shorter week with no reduction in pay handed his chapel chairman as a strike assessment 10 per cent of his wages—\$4.80—leaving him but \$43.20 instead of \$44 that he might have had. The assessment was on for 99 weeks—most two years.

Newspaper printers for the same length of time suffered more acutely than would have been the case had they accepted a temporary reduction of the amount of the assessment while it was collected. After giving up as a strike assessment all they earned each tenth day, they paid local dues, old age pension and mortuary assessments from the nine days' pay they were permitted to retain on all they earned in ten days. So as a wage increase it assumes the proportions of a fire with no insurance.

If it was intended to give a greater number employment wasn't it the blunder extraordinary to make demands that curtailed the purchasing power of newspaper printers more than 10 per cent, left the commercial printer 80 cents per week less than he might otherwise have had and added 6000 strikers to the unemployed ranks by abandonment of markets where they had been selling 36,000 days of union printer labor each week?

We now have on our hands a reconstruction campaign. When we win back shops lost in the 1921 fiasco, we will control the same markets we controlled at the time of the strike and the 6000 strikebreakers will be members of the union, with steady jobs and 48 hours' pay for 44 hours work. The condition, if we continue to adhere to present policies, will be more acute after each such industrial struggle similarly conducted.

(Next week: Reconstruction and Its Results.)

COMPANY "UNION" WAVERS.

The company "union" that employers have foisted on workers is not operating as intended. Or, rather, it is operating as intended, but workers are beginning to discover the trick.

They find that the company "union" is admirable machinery to postpone adjustment of grievances, and they are becoming less impressed with brave words and honeyed promises of employers.

These workers now realize why organized labor is opposed and why the "yellow dog" contract is favored.

It is too much to expect that the anti-union system will suddenly collapse. Its passing will be silent and slow, just as the noisy-champions of individual bargaining disappeared a generation ago. These individuals then took up the so-called "open" shop, then the "American" plan. Now they plead as strongly for the company "union" and the "yellow dog."

Agitation has forced them, step by step, to retreat. They will continue to yield ground, just in proportion to organized labor's campaign for the right to bargain collectively.

PRODUCTION TOTAL INCREASES.

(By International Labor News Service.)

A picture revealing some of the reasons why the United States is the world's leading industrial nation, together with the growth of industrial processes here, is painted in data compiled and analyzed by the United States Census Bureau.

The bureau's analysis, which has just been made public, deals with four factors in manufacturing in the United States from 1899 to 1925. The analysis is based on virtually all manufacturing plants in the United States.

The factors covered are output per worker for all industries, number of workers, total output of all industries and total horsepower of all industries.

An increase of 49 per cent was discovered by the bureau, in the period studied, in the output per worker. The number of workers increased 87 per cent. Total output of all industries increased 178 per cent.

Two hundred and fifty-six is the percentage of increase reported for the total horsepower of all industries. In this last unusual increase is said to lie the explanation of at least a large share of the gains in each of the other factors. Machinery, it is indicated, is replacing manpower at what is said to be an astonishing rate, but without depriving labor of opportunities of support. The last is indicated by the increase of 87 per cent in the number of workers employed.

Roseland Ballroom

Sutter & Pierce Sts. - San Francisco

BEST SPOT
BIGGEST IN
RIGHTTEST THE WEST

Social Dancing Every Night



Northern California's Largest
Homefurnishing Establishment

EVERYTHING for the home—for ALL the people—the finest grades—the popular priced—the lowest prices, always—SATISFYING SERVICE.

LIBERAL CREDIT TERMS

**A blue
gas flame
keeps
your cook-
ing utensils
clean**



A perfectly working Gas Range is a delight to use.

But at times, food boiling over or dust drawn in through the air mixers will carbonize and unless the burners are cleaned these particles will close the holes or ports of the burners. The result is a yellow flame or a "popping" noise when you turn off the gas. This is improper combustion.

The burners of your Gas Range are easily removed and should be cleaned each month to insure perfect combustion and cleanliness. Merely boil the burners in a solution of lye water or caustic soda until they are thoroughly clean.

You'll find it easy to keep your Gas Range as clean as any other piece of furniture in the house. The range will operate perfectly. It will last longer. You'll enjoy its speed, cleanliness and the ease of cooking with Gas—just as thousands of other women are doing today.

PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY

P.G. and E.
Owned · Operated · Managed
by Californians

221-927

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL**Synopsis of Minutes of September 2, 1927.**

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p.m. by President Wm. P. Stanton.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Communications—Filed—Minutes of the Building Trades Council. From Lithographers No. 17, inclosing credentials for the Union Labor Party convention. From the Egg Inspectors, inclosing check for \$10 for the Referendum Fund. From the San Diego Trades Council, advising people who are looking for work to stay away from San Diego.

Resolutions—Introduced by Delegate Frank Ferguson, requesting the Law and Legislative Committee to prepare suitable resolutions to be presented to the State Federation of Labor and the American Federation of Labor conventions, for the abolition of poorhouses in America. On motion the resolutions were referred to the Law and Legislative Committee.

Reports of Unions—Iron, Steel and Tin Workers—Are suffering from the importation of foreign steel.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Report of Law and Legislative Committee—Committee reported on S. 5792, of Senator Wesley L. Jones, a measure for the development of an American merchant marine, and recommended that action on said measure be held in abeyance, awaiting advice of the American Federation of Labor, through its coming convention or its Legislative Committee, for more effective legislation to buildup an American merchant marine than the present measure, which, in the judgment of the committee seemed rather indefinite and inadequate in arriving at a practical solution of the problem.

Committee submitted also a lengthy report on a proposal of the California Bar Association Committee to amend Section 955 of the Civil Code, relating to assignments of or order of wages, and recommended that the Secretary be instructed to

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.
Co-Op Manufacturing Company.
Compton's Restaurant, 8 Kearny.
Compton's Quick Lunch, 144 Ellis.
Chas. Corriera & Bro., Poultry, 425 Washington Street.
Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs., 113 Front.
Fostor's Lunches.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.
Great Western Tea Company, 2388 Mission.
Market Street R. R.
Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.
Regent Theatre.
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 1600 Fillmore.
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 2650 Mission.
The Mutual Stores Co.
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.
Traung Label & Litho Co.
Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.

protest against said proposal and request the convention of the California Bar Association to hold matter in abeyance for further consideration and study by all parties affected by the proposal. The Council concurred in the report of the committee.

New Business—Next Friday being Admission Day, it was moved and seconded that the Council observe the day and hold no meeting; motion carried.

Receipts—\$447.10. **Expenses**—\$423.00.

Council adjourned at 8:35 p.m.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

LABOR DAY PARADE PRIZES AWARDED.

1. Best Appearance—

First Prize—Milk Wagon Drivers; silk flag; donor, Mayor James Rolph.

Second Prize—Sheet Metal Workers; silver cup; donor, Police Judge Lyle T. Jacks.

Third Prize—Asbestos Workers; silver cup; donor, Auditor Thomas Boyle.

2. Most Handsome Float—

First Prize—District Council of Painters; silk flag; donor, Assessor Russell L. Wolden.

Second Prize—Joint Board Culinary Unions; silver cup; donor, Supervisor John B. Badaracco.

Third Prize—Tobacco Workers; silver cup; donor, Supervisor Warren Shannon.

3. Best Women's Turnout—

First Prize—United Garment Workers No. 131; silk flag; donor, Colonel James E. Power.

Second Prize—Waitresses No. 48; silver cup; donor, Sheriff Thomas F. Finn.

Third Prize—Upholsterers No. 28; silver cup; donor, County Clerk H. I. Mulcrevy.

4. Largest Percentage in Line—

First Prize—Musicians No. 6; silk flag; donor, District Attorney Matthew Brady.

Second Prize—Teamsters No. 85; silver cup; donor, Police Judge Joseph Golden.

Third Prize—Molders No. 164; silver cup; donor, Sterling Furniture Co.

FREY TO METAL TRADES OFFICE.

John P. Frey will be the new secretary-treasurer of the Metal Trades Department, American Federation of Labor.

He was elected by the executive board of the department to succeed A. J. Berres, who resigned to accept a position as industrial mediator in the motion picture industry.

Frey is well known to trade unionists throughout the world. For years he served as American Federation of Labor delegate from his international, as editor of the International Molders' Journal and as president of the Ohio Federation of Labor. He will take charge of his new office September 15.

The first public land for forestry purposes was set aside in 1891 by President Harrison. It was called the Yellowstone Timberland Reserve and comprised what is now known as Yellowstone National Park.

The cuckoo never builds a nest or raises its young. Instead, it lays its eggs in other birds' nests and never returns to them.

The first wireless message from a ship at sea was sent on November 15, 1889. It was sent from the American steamer St. Paul to the Needles, Isle of Wight, England.

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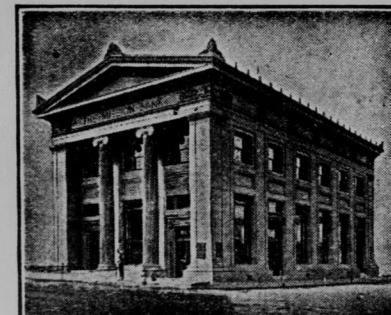
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VAST WEALTH COMBINES.

By Frank E. Wolfe.

A recent news item indicates that the E. I. duPont de Nemours Company has bought another immense block of the stock of the United States Steel Corporation.

This is in the face of another news item to the effect that the Federal Trade Commission has instructed the chief economist of that body to conduct an investigation into the close financial relationships of the de Nemours concern, the General Motors and the Steel Trust.

Recently published financial reports were cited by the commission to show that the duPont Company has a large investment in the stock of the General Motors Corporation and the Steel Corporation, and that it expects to have a number of directors representing its interests elected to the board of the Steel Corporation and in other ways to develop a close corporate connection between the three companies.

Establishment of a community interest among these three corporations, reputed to be among the largest in the nation, is held by the commission to be a matter of public concern. In authorizing the inquiry the commission calls attention to the act creating the Federal Trade Commission and giving it the power and authority to inquire into the organization, business, conduct, practices and management of corporations.

* * *

The resolution of the commission directs the chief economist to make an inquiry into the relationships, direct or indirect, tending to bring these three large corporations under a common ownership and control or management, with information as to the probable economic consequences of such community of interest.

The commission believes that there may be something in the press reports that the duPont Company has acquired large holdings in the capital stock of the Steel Trust and that it expects to have a number of directors representing its interests elected to the board of the latter concern and in other ways to develop a close corporate connection among them. It also believes this to be a matter of public concern. The commission wants to know what will be the probable economic consequences of the community of interests of these three mighty concerns.

* * *

Some of these consequences may readily be predicted. It will give three great institutions of exploitation greater power and greater opportunity. It will prove a marvelous institution for the furtherance of the interests of the great financial group that already exerts such a control over the lives of the people of the United States.

Then, too, think of this power going into the hands of at least two of the concerns so vitally interested in keeping alive the military instincts and fervor of the masses!

The commission's chief economist will report and the great combination of capital will continue to grow. It will evade the law in some clever manner and go ahead.

The combination will be effected and following it still greater combines will come. The day of "arousement," as one disturber used to call it, is far in the distance.

EQUAL PAY FOR WOMEN.

Equal pay for women was reaffirmed at the convention of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Association and the Bartenders' International League of America.

The convention rejected a resolution that women be paid 85 per cent of the wage received by men waiters.

Unions exist for the protection of the workers. The label helps in accomplishing that purpose. Unionists must use it in order to make it effective.

LABOR QUERIES.

Questions and Answers on Labor: What it Has Done; Where It Stands on Problems of the Day; Its Aim and Program; Who's Who in the Ranks of the Organized Toilers, Etc., Etc.

Q.—Are there any minimum wage laws for men in the United States?

A.—No. Minimum wage legislation here has been confined to women and minors.

Q.—A reader asks: "I have seen a reference to the Union Health Center of New York City? What is it?

A.—It is a department maintained by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union to take care of the health of members of the union. The services of the medical and dental departments are available also to members of other trade unions on the same terms as to its own members.

Q.—Has the government made any reports indicating that the practice of giving vacations with pay to wage earners is growing?

A.—The United States Bureau of Labor Statistics studied the subject last year and reported that the study indicated the realization by a growing number of employers that the cost of giving vacations to the rank and file of employees can be met successfully. "The data secured," says the report, "show that the practice of giving vacations to shop employees has grown appreciably in the past few years."

Q.—When was the Sheet Metal Workers' International Association organized?

A.—January 25, 1888, in Toledo, Ohio, as the Tin, Sheet Iron and Cornice Workers' International Association. The present name was adopted in 1924.

Q.—How many provinces of Canada have state systems of workmen's compensation?

A.—Six; namely, British Columbia, Alberta, Manitoba, Ontario, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

Q.—Is it true that the Knights of Labor was a secret organization?

A.—The Knights of Labor was a secret organization from its organization in 1869 until 1881, when the organization yielded to public opposition and gave up its secret character.

Q.—What do anarchists believe?

A.—Broadly speaking, they believe that all government is ethically wrong and antagonistic to man's highest development. Anarchism proposes to abolish all constraint except intelligent obedience to natural laws, substituting for the present political state a voluntary association of free individuals, acting in harmony with the law of mutual aid.

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Brief Items of Interest

The following members of San Francisco unions died since last reports: Henry W. Frederickson of the painters, John Ferriter of the hodcarriers, Gregorio Delgado of the cooks, David B. Wilson of the stage employees, James R. Berry of the embalmers, Henry Lindner of the coopers, William F. Clute of the plasterers, Fred W. Fahrenholz of the letter carriers, John C. Lauren of the cooks, D. V. Traux of the patternmakers.

Frank Brown and J. J. Jacobs will represent Molders' Union No. 164 at the San Bernardino convention of the California State Federation of Labor. Sick benefits totaling \$109 were paid out at the meeting. One reinstatement was made and two new members initiated into the union.

A substantial wage increase of \$10 a week has been awarded to traveling members of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees and Moving Picture Operators, according to Secretary William Rusk of Stage Employees' Union No. 16. The new scale is to become effective September 4. The increase was included in the new two-year contract between the union and the International Theatrical Association, all other terms of the old pact remaining unchanged.

Important modifications in the insurance provisions of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers are to be affected by the new constitution ratified at the Detroit convention. Disability provision will be made out of the customary \$1000 death benefit for members who are incapacitated from further work. Electricians who are totally disabled will be allowed to draw \$700 of this benefit during their lifetimes, \$300 remaining in the mortuary fund until their death. The revisions also include an old age pension of \$42.50 a month.

Tokens of appreciation and respect were showered upon Frank J. Smith, retiring warden of San Quentin Prison, on his final day as prison chief. Six hundred of the “old-timers,” inmates of the

prison for a period of from twenty to twenty-six years, affixed their names to a beautifully bound and printed testimonial book expressing appreciation of the warden's fairness and humanity. “We have come to realize that you made fairness the keynote of your administration and that you were intelligent and humane without lapse,” the testimonial stated. The book was made, bound and printed in the prison print shop.

Only China, India and the United States are without constructive provision for the worn-out aged, and while in the former two countries the aged are revered and respected, in this country regard for the old is lost as soon as their income stops. This was the statement of Abraham Epstein, national secretary of the American Association for Old Age Security, speaking before the Labor Council. Characterizing the present methods of providing for the dependent aged in this country as inadequate, Epstein advocated adequate provision for the dependent aged in the United States through legislation. Six states, Montana, Nevada, Wisconsin, Kentucky, Maryland and the Territory of Alaska, have adopted pension laws, Epstein said.

Frank Cullen, 412A Capp street, acted as judge to pick the prize waltz at the recent bookbinders' picnic at La Tosca Park. Frank Ryan and his sister, Mrs. Ray Hunt, were the winners.

Uncle Wheeler, while at the club, made a bet that, blindfolded, he could name any ten drinks merely by the taste. So everything was fixed up. They put the handkerchief over his eyes and he started tasting the drinks offered him. One by one he named them off until he came to the last one. Here he was stumped.

“Nope, you've got me beat. That's one drink I have never tasted,” admitted Uncle. “What is it?”

“Water,” says Tippy as he took the blindfold off.—Leg. Guard News.

INJUNCTION PURPOSE STATED.

If the Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Corporation secures an anti-picketing injunction and \$1,500,000 damages against the United Mine Workers, this will “cripple the union, since intimidation or persuasion of strikebreakers would be impossible.”

The Wall Street Journal correspondent in Pittsburgh thus discusses the latest attack on miners who refuse to accept wage scales based on the non-union fields of West Virginia.

The correspondent is either a novice in molding anti-union public opinion or he is so sure of the coal owners' control of courts that he can throw aside all sham and brutally ask: “What are you going to do about it?”

If he is a novice, he should not use the term strikebreakers. He should discuss the right to work, the need for law and order, and should wave the Stars and Stripes.

These are sure shots. They create the impression that the coal owners have a monopoly on these beliefs and practices and, therefore, the labor injunction is justifiable.

If he is a novice, neither should he say the purpose of the coal owners is to “cripple the union.”

“Intimidation” and “persuasion” are linked, as usual, in the injunction plea. This is the work of clever corporation lawyers.

Intimidation is unlawful. Persuasion is lawful. But no distinction is made in labor injunctions.

If a person intimidates he can—and should—be arrested. He is then assured every right that is guaranteed anyone else who is charged with crime. These rights are denied under equity proceedings.

There is no law against persuasion. It is not illegal to influence the mind by argument and reasoning.

When persuasion goes beyond argument and reason it is intimidation. Coal owners and their attorneys know this, but they refuse to let the law take its course. They want quick action by a judge whom they may have aided in securing his present position and whose former record justifies their faith in him.

So they call on the judge to keep their strikebreakers from any association with unionists. To conceal their purpose they link persuasion, which is lawful, with intimidation, which is unlawful.

Rarely, however, is the public told that the purpose is to “cripple the union.”

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES' PROGRAM.

The ninth convention of the National Federation of Federal Employees will discuss problems that affect the welfare of 500,000 government employees. Delegates will represent more than 300 locals throughout continental United States and its territories and insular possessions. The convention will adopt a legislative program for presentation to the next Congress. This program will include a \$1500 minimum for full-time employees. A maximum retirement allowance higher than the existing \$1000, together with other liberalizing modifications, is also sought in connection with the recognition of employees who have given long and faithful service to the government.

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